THE NATIONAL GUARDS MUTINOUS—A FORCED LOAN FROM THE GAS COMPANY—ANOTHER EFFORT FOR PEACE.

18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISCNE. LONDON, April 23, 1871. A dispatch from the special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris, dated Saturday night, says that

the ramparts on the north side are totally unarmed, and are very carelessly guarded. Last evening the officers of the Parisian Gas Company were surrounded by National Guards who, propany were surrounded to open the strong box of the company and

abstracted 7,000 francs (\$1,400) therefrom. It is reported from Vincennes that the Prussians have evacuated Fort Nogent. Hundreds of the people of the neighboring towns have left, fearing the bombardment. The Montmartre battalions of the National Guards are mutinous. They complain of hard work, and of being badly armed, and declare

that they marched recently only because they were forced by the chassepots of the Belleville battalions. Two battalions last night abandoned a fort which was not attacked. The Commander of the Fourth Battalion refused to march to the ramparts. Many similar acts of disaffection are reported.

Felix Pyst has resigned because the Commune has declared the elections valid. Several members proposed to arrest him.

A delegation of Free Masons has gone to Versuilles to propose an armistice to allow the inhabitants of the bombarded villages to leave. Firing continues en Courbevoie, Chateau de Becon, and Asnières without result.

Another dispatch from Paris, this evening, states that a beavy artillery duel was kept up all day. The practice was bad, the shells flying wild. There was a fusibale at Neuilly at close quarters. An Englishman was shot at Ternes, 100 yards within the

The Versailles gendarmes at St. Denis have pro cured permission from the Prussians to search the trains en route to Paris for suspicious foreigners. The medical students in Paris held a meeting, yesterday, to appoint delegates to confer with the Commune for the reorganization of the school. Most of Nie students were present, but the unajority refused ply with objects of meeting, amid cries of " Fire la Republique." The Café Gretry is closed. It was frequented by the men of the Bourse, who talk freely of the disastrous financial effects of the revolation. The armistice will enable the inhabitants of Neuilly to leave their cellars. It will last till 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The National Cuards complain that the inhabitants of Neuilly fired on them. The money belonging to the Gas Company has been returned. A barricade is began in the Rue Royale. The chemical manufacturers are ordered to report to the War Minister of the Commene, who may need their services. Some documents relative to the siege have been discovered in

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

BOTH ARMIES STILL FORTIFYING-SEVERE FIGHT-ING TESTERDAY-A COMPROMISE PROPOSED BY THE PRPUBLICAN LEAGUE-ANOTHER UN-SUCCESSFUL RISING AT MARSEILLES.

LONDON, April 23-Midnight. A dispatch just received from Paris states that the situation of the belligerents is unchanged. The Versailles troops are building formidable barricades in Neuilly, and constructing pontoon bridges at Suresnes and Putcaux. Chateau de Bacon, the pivot of their operations, is strongly fortified.

The batteries on both sides were in active operation at Neuilly and Sablonville to-day. Musketry firing was heard at intervals, and fighting is reported within 100 yards of the ramparts. The Communist forces hold their ground with creat tenacity. They complain of the maladministration of the War Office, and begin to accase Cluseret of aiming at a

military dictatorship. Official reports to the Commune state that the Nationals silenced several of the enemy's batteries on Saturday, and repulsed attacks on Forts D'Issy

and Vanvres last Thursday night. The Republican League has published the details of a proposal for the autonomy of Paris. If Presidon't Thiers consents, the League, it is said, will force the Commune to accept it. Gen. Cecillia has cen appointed Commandant of Paris, and Gen.

Bergeret has been released from arrest. Advices from Versailles say that the rumor that the first installment of the war indemnity had been paid, and that the Northern forts were occupied by the Versailles troops, is contradicted. The Prussians

have ordered strangers to leave St. Denis. The Municipal Council of Havre has deputed three of its members to mediate between Paris and Ver-

Another attempt has been made at Marseilles to overthrow the Government and introduce the Comname, but it has failed. The insurgents have been grested, and a large quantity of ammunition, which

they had concealed in a ruined eastle near St. Anto nic, has been seized. The cannonade from Fort Valèrien on Saturday was mainly directed against the gates of Auteuil and Point du Jour, where the insurgeuts have established batteries. To-day the guns of the fortress

were again turned on Porte Maillot, which had been In a report made to the Commune on Friday, Gen Circurt claims to have repulsed the Versailles Army at all points. Other accounts declare that the fighting was murderous, and say that the village of Courcelles, on the right bank of the Seine, between Nauilly and Clichy, is filled with wounded. It is risted that an armistice was concluded on Saturday for the burial of the dead and to allow the inhabitants of Neuilly and Clichy, and other towns under

bembardment, to remove to places of safety. A demonstration has been made by the English Democrats in Paris, at which resolutions were adopted congratulating the Commune upon its suc-

The official journal at Versailles publishes a number of appointments to the Legion of Honor. Gens. Changarnier, Bourbaki, Cissey, and Bisson are

awarded Grand Crosses of the Order. Specials to The Daily Telegraph say: Faidherbe is expected at Versailles. Toulouse has been declared in a state of siege. The Communists have lost the greater part of Neuilly and are profoundly discour-

A SORTIE FROM PARIS. A KIGHT ATTACK ON ASSIERES—THE INSURGENTS REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

A special dispatch from Versailles, on Sunday, to THE TELLUNE, says Dombrowski led a night attack on the barriende at the Quay Asnières, which was corried. He then attacked the second barricade, but was repulsed with great slaughter by the heavy fire of the 12-pounders and mitrailleuses. His forces were also driven from the first barricade. Several insurgents, wearing naval uniforms, were killed in

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN-

ANNUAL REPORT. The 26th Annual Report of the Church Mistionary Society for Seamen was read last evening at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-st. The work of the Society has been unusually successful during the past year, and Ste missionaries have been unremitting in their labors smong the sailors at this port. The moral influence ed upon the seamen by the religious instruction im parted to them and by the books and tracts which they ear away with them, is beyond all estimate. At the our Savior, at the foot of Pike-st., under the

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871.

NEW-YORK DARLY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, ARA

of the afternoon service books are distributed to all who intend to go to sea during the week.

The rending-room of the Society, at No. 34 Pike-st., has proved a great success. There may frequently be found in the evening 50 or 60 sailors, who appear to greatly eality these privileges. The library, although not so large and complete as could be wished, furnishes much interesting and valuable reading. Temperance meetings, as well as religious services, are siso held here.

The Church of the Holy Comforter, at No. 75 Beneh-st., under the charge of the Rev. F. Roberts, has not been as successful as in former years, on account of the removal of sailors' boarding-houses from that part of the city. The church is also too far removed from the water, and the sailors frequently have difficulty in finding it. A location has been obtained on West-st, above Spring-st, where services will soon be held regularly.

The Rev. Robert J. Walker, the Missionary-at-Large, who has for many years preached in the open air at the foot of Coenties-sile, still performs his duty in all seasons. The Bible is supplied by the Society in 17 languages, and there is demand for all. The Hospital for Seamen in Brooklyin received in 1870, 13,011 persons. The Missionary-at-Large resides at the New Sailors' Home, Franklin-square, which is under the care of Chas, Blake, None who are needy are turned away from the institution.

The statistics for the past year are as follows:

The statistics for the past year are as follows:

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. SPAIN.

A MOTION TO BE MADE IN THE CORTES FOR THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE KING. MADRID, April 23, 1871.

Deputy Castelar announces that he will introduce a motion in the Cortes demanding the dethrone ment of the King.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE "PACIFYING" POLICY-MORE PRISONERS EXECUTED BY THE SPANIARDS. HAVANA, April 22 .- The Diario says that Valaseda will go to Camaguey with five or six battalions,

after pacifying Sancti Spiritus.

A telegram received from Valmaseda, dated at Sancti Spiritus, yesterday, says the column of troops under Castilla killed Miguel Geromine Gutieriez, Vice-President of the Caban House of Representatives, and Miguel Velasce, a Quartermaster, driving the majority of the fusurgent bands across the military line of the Moron. At Santiago de Cuba, on the 22d, Col. Canizal surprised the rebel encampment near Cobre, killing 20, and taking some prisoners, five of whom were immediately executed.

Official advices confirm the report that the insurgents remain on the eastern side of the military line.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, March 17 .- The yellow fever epidemic, which first appeared in January, extended its avages very much during the last fortnight. The deaths averaged 30 per day in the early part of the month, but increased to 161 on the 14th inst. Over 50,000 persons have left the city, and rents have advanced to an enormous figure in the subarbs. The cridemic is attributed to not establishing rigorous quarantine rules regarding vessels from Astracion and Corrientes; also to the inundations of last year, and the very hot weather of the last six months. The number of cases has decreased at this date, owing to the cold weather that has set in, and all dre hopeful that the plague will steadily abate from this forward.

The complete route of Lopez Jordan, and consequent end of his revolt, is confirmed. He is about to retire into Brazil. have left the city, and rents have advanced to an enor

WASHINGTON.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION-ITS LABORS PRACTICALLY ENDED-THE RUMORED BASES OF SETTLEMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, April 29, 1871.
The Joint High Commission has substantially con pleted its labors, and will have the basis for the settlement of the questions pending between this country and England ready by the first of next month. Though the results of the two months negotiations are unknown, the questions themselves are freely discussed in political circles here, and important opinions have been expressed by Senators and others as to what terms of settlement

the United States will accept.

It is quite positively asserted by some that the Commissioners have agreed on a basis for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which will be acceptable to the enate and to the country. This belief is based on the fact that this question has been so widely discussed, both in this country and in England, that the Commissioners ought to have known beforehand what conditions would be acceptable to their respective nations, and also or hints that have been thrown out in official circles There are some, however, who, like Gen. Butler, do not believe that the country will accept any settlement that so far has been guessed at as likely to be made. They say that the claims amount to only about \$13,000,000-equal to the income of the United States for 13 days-and that they are nearly all held by insurance companies, the representatives of which testified before the Committee of Ways and Means last Winter that their charges for insurance were so great during the war that their actual losses were very light. It is also said that nany of the vessels destroyed were insured in Liver-ool, and that much of the money paid by England will go to her own subjects. They deny that the establishnent, as a principle of international law, that a neutral nation shall not build and fit out vessels for nations at war will facilitate in the least the settlement the question in the opinion of the people. That is just what we want to do, they say. When we had a war upon our hands England took ad vantage of the circumstance to build up her commerce and establish many of her great ship yards, and now, when England gets into trouble, our ship-builders and merchants ought to have the same privileges.

Those who would maintain the position taken by the Senate, and so unanimously approved by the country when the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was rejected, scout the idea that we can in any possible way get into a war with England at this time. They say that war with the United States is the last thing that England will engage n at present Two classes of public men here doubt the ability of the

Commission to argee upon a pian for the settlement of the Fishery question that the Senate will ratify and the country approve, and which will at the same time be satisfactory to the Canadian Government. Any treaty to establish the right of Americans to fish in Canadian waters, which in any way recognizes the Dominion Government as a semi-independent power, with which the United States is in any way to negotiate or enter into arbitration, and any that contains in it an element of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, it is not believed would be agreed to by the Senate. The objection to such a basis of settlement with many Senators would be that it would tend to check the growth of public opinion in Canada favoring independence or union the United States, and while they would not advocate positive measures to bring about this, they would do nothing to defeat it. It is not be lieved, therefore, by those who are familiar with the repeated warnings that have been given the American Commission by men whose influence is greatest here, that they have fallen into the grave error of agreeing that the United States shall pay to Canada any sum of money to be determined on by arbitration. We might agree, it is said, to pay Great Britain, if the justice of such a course could be shown, but never to Canada. Gen. Butler, who represents the fishing interest of the country, thus figures out the real value of the privilege to fish within three miles of the Canadian shore. Of the 400,000 barrels of mackerel caught last year by American fishermen (no other kind of fish is caught within the three-mile limit), 22,000 were caught in Canadian waters, of these but one-fifth, or 4,000 were taken within the three-mile limit. These, at \$15 per barrel, would amount to \$66,000. The profits of catching mackerel are about 15 per cent, and this, minus the interest, or nine per cent of \$55,000, equal to \$5,940 a year, is the cash value

value of the privilege so much as the offensive way in which the Dominion authorities have enforced their laws, that causes our fishermen to complain. One proposition of the High Commission will be, it is generally believed, to leave the San Juan boundary ques tion to arbitration. No objection would probably be made to this course, provided the American papers and reports on the subject be admitted as evidence in the case. This would, without doubt, secure the award of the Island to the United States, as no American statesman of any

to the Canadians of the fish taken within the three-mile

limit by American fishermen. It is not, therefore, the

party who is versed in international law believes that Great Britain has any just claim upon it. The Mexican Claims Commission will, after a brief in charge of this Society, services are held twice every and the average attendance is over 100. Many terruption, resume its sessions to-morrow. Dr. Lieber, the umpire, will, it is expected, announce his decision in

SALES AGAIN.

day. The German miners employed by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, who, by threats and intimidation, were compelled to cease work yesterday, resumed operations to-day, the Company guaranteeing protection. Morris & Weeks is running, and Hall & Fellows are also working a full force of men in their mine. A private mine at Petersburg commenced operations to-day. All the soldiers, but one company, left Scranton for their

It is thought that the meeting to be held at Hyde Park on Tuesday will result in a satisfactory settlement, and the Carbondale mines are willing to acquiesce in any arrangement the Hyde Park miners may agree to.

At a meeting of the operators of the Schuylkill region, held here to-day, the following address was unanimously

adopted:

To the Workingmen of Schuylkill, Northumberland, and Columbia Counties:
Having failed to make terms with your representatives for the resumption of work, we have come to the conclusion that the best way to start our collieries and furnish you employment is to address ourselves to you. We have left no effort intried on our part to come to some reasonable adjustment with your representatives in the Board of Aribitration which lately met at Mauch Chunk. We hoped to find a solution for all difficulties, because we believed that that Board was convened and the umpire selected in accordance with the resolution of your General Council to settle the difficulties now existing, and no others; but to our surprise we were met with an entirely new proposition. Finding that the present difficulties about wages were entirely innoved by your representatives, and that new issues were presented and that the men of the Luzerne and Lehigh regions were not willing to subnit to the decision of the unspire upon the question of wages, we have, after except consideration, determined to offer you a fixed rate of wages without regard to the price of coal. We propose to pay you for the balance of this year the following rates: Outside laborer, \$10 per week, inside laborer, \$11 per week, miners, by day's work, \$13 per week, and a reduction of ten per cent upon contract work upon the prices poid under the \$3 rate as the basis of 183. We wish you distinctly to understand that we do not desire to interfere with your Association in any manner whatever. The question of interference with the management of our collieries has been cicarly seitled by the decision of the mapire, and we shall at all times be willing to assist you in maintaining your Association for the relief of Losse members who, by accident or sickness, may require your aid. We believe that if this offer is accepted by you, immediate resumption can take place, and that we can give you steady work for the remainder of the year, and put an end to the amprolitable blekerings To the Workingmen of Schuylkill, Northumberland, and

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A COAL MINE. POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 22.-The shaft at discovered to be on fire inside, this morning. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion. The mouth of the shaft has been blocked up and made circlight. The essuit will be either the smothering of the fire or a terrible explosion.

WORKING MINERS SERVED WITH "CONFIN"

SCRANTON, April 23 .- A mass meeting of the Germans was held last night to indorse the action of the men who have had the courage to work in the mines. They resolved to protect these miners in case of emer gency, and to "spend the last dollar, and spill the last drop of blood," it necessary. The miners of Hill & Fel-lows were served last night with "coffin" netices. The men have applied for protection to both the Mayor and the commandant of the military.

TO DEATH.

A fire broke out at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Ballentine & Sons' extensive malt-house, corner of Front and Rector-sts., Newark. The fire dered out extra steamers. The building contained a stock of grain, which is almost all speiled or damaged by water. The fourth and fifth floors were entirely destroyed, and the remainder greatly injured.

John McCormick, foreman of the malt-house, and one of the workmen, John Donnelly, went into the upper part of the building to extinguish the flames. Being unsuccessful, they tried to retreat, but McCormick was successful, they tried to retreat, but McCormick was overcome and sunk upon the floor. His body, the head and arms burned away, was afterward found on the fourth floor, near the stairway, by First Assist, and Engineer Benedick. He leaves a wife and four children at Albany. His brother-in-law, Donnelly, who went into the building with McCormick, had a nar-rew escape. When the flames burst out he fell back upon a duranty, upon which he was lowered in safety; Patrick Glennon, another employe in the building, was badly burned about the face and hands. Several buildings adjoining caught fire, but were saved. Among them was Bullentine's stable, from which the horses were removed and placed in an adjoining iot. One of the animals became frightened, tore away a fence to which them was Ballentine status, the was allowed by the animals became frightened, tore away a fence to which he was attached and dashed among a large crowd, the fence still hanging to his halter. Policeman Taylor was knocked down; a boy named Crane, living in Bruen-st. Was slightly injured, and Julia Hawthorn, who resides in Park-st., was trampled upon and severely hurt. The fire, which originated from the kilns on the fifth floor of the building, caused a damage of \$15,000; insurance about \$70,000, all the Newark companies and the Home and Standard of New-York being losers.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS, St. Louis, Mo., April 23 .- At a late hour last night, a fire broke out in the tobacco factory of White & Earickson, on Clark-ave., between Eighth and Ninth-sts., and extended to the tobacco factory of Wm. C. Woodson on the west, destroying both. The fire also extended to on the west, destroying both. The fire also extended to several adjoining buildings, doing considerable damage. White & Earickson had some \$0,000 or 100,000, pounds of plug tobacco in their factory, nearly all of which was destroyed. Their probable loss is about \$60,000. Wm. C. Woodson will probably lose about \$15,000. The buildings occupied by these factories were owned by Chas. H. Peck, whose loss is about \$19,000. The totall oss is estimated at about \$100,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.... A drouth prevails throughout the Island of ... A heavy frost in Iowa, on Friday night, seri-

....The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations are ... The expedition to lay the submarine cable to

. The import duties on spirits, tobacco, malt ... Hayti is in a more settled condition, but there a still some trouble about the collection of us French Soit.

... The French Fair at Boston closed on Saturday rening, the net proceeds amounting to nearly \$50,000.

... The Austrian Reichsrath has demanded of the Government the introduction of the promised bill in relation to Church

....Eighteen thousand children, including 12,000

....Track-laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad is advancing at the raic of oten mile per day. Cars are running two miles Orders Lave been issued from the War Depart-

....The contract for the iron work and beams he new Boston Post-Office and Custom-House has been awarded to

comet. On Friday night its approximate position was 3 hours 36 a right ascension, and 46° 6 minutes north declination. The right ion is increasing 3 minutes 20 seconds, and the declination is dimin-Associate-Justice James B. McKean will hold

The Board of Aldermen of Louisville, Ky., have passed an ordinance subscribing 4,735,000 to aid the Louisville and Nash-ville Railroad Coursany in extending its connection. South by a lease of the Louisville and Decator Railroad, and to purchase an interest in the Sorth and South Alabama Railroad. The ordinance will be submitted to be people on the 5th of the

me people on the State of May.

A committee of colored men waited on the Mayor of Cincinnati, on Saturday, to confer on the subject of colored representation among the municipal police appointment. They made no demand for an appointment of a proportionate namiler according to population, but asked to have the colored men recognized. The Mayor animated his intention to try the experiment by appointing a few colored men set Station Kernera.

A WINTER'S WORK.

WHAT THE LATE LEGISLATURE HAS DONE. IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED EXCEPT THE NEW-NANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CANALS-SAD RESULTS OF TAMMANY MANAGEMENT—THE "STRIKING" OPERATIONS—THE CITY BOND

ALBANY, April 22.-The Legislature which ok its leave of Albany yesterday, while it has unmistakably left its mark on the citizens and tax-payers of New York City, has passed not a solitary measure of general importance to the people of the State. has been the usual interminable series of local and private bills of every variety-gas company bills, savings bills, swing-bridge bills, and, in short, bills for every conceivable petty purpose. But when search is made for comprehensive measures, affecting the interests of the people of the State at large, if we except the annual

appropriation bills, we find absolutely nothing.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made to modify the estate from taxation; to authorize aliens to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property the same as native born or naturalized citizens; to make it compulsory with parents and guardians to send their children to school; to restrict the extortions of railroad corporations, particularly in the matter of local freight charges, nothing has resulted. Most of the proposed measures were not debated at all, and none of them received the attention which their importance deserved.

Excluding the legislation relating to New-York City. perhaps the most important law of the session is that abolishing the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, and giving increased powers to the Canal Comm ers. The Saperintendent system has worked so badly that any change seems to be for the better.

A reward of \$100,000 has been offered by the Legislature for some improved means of towing canal-boats, by which greater speed than the present average may be obtained. The difficulty of getting up a speed of even three miles an hour is said by practical men to be almost insuperable. The canal is too shallow and too narrow for the large boats now used. The beats, which are simply long boxes, when loaded, come within an inch or two of the bottom of the canal, and the friction and resistance thereby created are enormous.

As to the financial condition of the canals, exact figures cannot be given, but it is a well-known fact that at the present low rates of tells the receipts of 1870 (calen-dar year) were barely sufficient to meet the State's to the operation of the cannie. The fiscal year, for which the accounts are made up in the annual reports, runs from Oct. 1, 1809, to Sept. 30, 1870, and embraces a period of high tells from Oct. 1 to the close of navigat 1869. Even with this productive interval, a profit of only \$500,000 can be figured out.

Now, the Constitution of the State of New-York (Art. III., Sec. 2), expressly requires that \$1,500,000 be apart in each year from the Canal revenues as a sinking fund toward the extinction of the Canal and General Fund debts; and, further (Art. VIL, Sec. 5), that "if the sinking funds, or either of them, provided in this article shall prove insufficient to enable the State, on the credit of such funds, to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable, the Legislature shall, by equilable taxes, so increase the revenues of the said famils as to make them, respectively, sufficient perfectly to preserve the public faith." If the Controller should see lit not to violate the plain letter of the Constitution, the State tax this year will be the heaviest ever levied, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary of Tammany politicians in the Legislature and out of it. As a matter

of fact the Controller, in his recent report, avows his disregard of the above provisions of the Constitution. The amount paid in of surplus Canal revenues was only \$800,074 61, "at which point the surplus was exhausted; but notwithstanting this deficiency of contribution, no fas will be necessary under Section 5 of Article VII. as the Sinking Fund is ample to meet all deviands for second gears; and long before its exhaustion it is believed that the contributions from surplus revenues, under section 2, will provide for both principal and interest? The subject of canal management is too large a one to be discussed here. Suffice it to say that \$2,257,900 of canal debt fa"ls ne in 1879; \$5,150,100 in 1873, and \$3,003,420 in 1974; that DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK-A MAN BURNED | the Sinking Fund contains but \$2,149,885; that the annual interest payable out of the canal revenues is \$512,610 (carafternoon in Ballentine & Sons' extensive malt-corner of Front and Rector-sts., Newark. The fire led five hours, and Chief-Engineer Cartruff or-out extra steamers. The building contained a rency); that the Sinking Fand is less now than it was a will this year clear-nothing. When the Controller, is well aware of these melaneholy facts, says that the Sinking Fund is ample to meet all demands for exercil years, there is room for only one opinion of him. He ought to be employed in Connolly's office, whence Con

troller's reports are not issued.

The most noteworthy achievements of this Legislature after the extensive operations of Boss Tweed, have been the various successful and unsuccessful strikes, (strike being the legislative synonym for an attempt to levy black mail). Every moneyed interest has been "struck," or at least "struck at," from the great railroads, the canal contractors, the savings banks and insurance companies, down to the patent medicine men and abortionists. The latter, as well as the Eric Railroad robbers, have been severe sufferers. However, they succeeded in smothering Senator Mike Norton's bill as effectually as if it had been born in one of their own dens, and actually got a law passed in their interest legalizing contracts for advertising in the Sunday newspapers! The Railroad Committee, king of all striking committees, as the crocodile is supreme along the muddy Nile, set out flercely on an investiga tion of the New-Hamburgh disaster, but finished up with a report in which they said that they could not agree and had nothing to present, except a few items for the Supply bill, amounting to \$5,000 or so, for maps, boardbills, &c. The Railroad Committee opened the oysters which fell to their share very skilfully. At all events, nothing is left to the public but shells. The Assembly Inpurance Committee, though decidedly on the "striking trail, have fared but poorly. They have inflicted no damages and received no encouragement, and the whole crowd are hungry and disgusted. Several produc tive strikes have been "put up" on Mr. Tweed, notwithstanding the well known and politic generosity of that modern Crœsus. Senator Graham is reported to have been very successful. It is reported that no longer ago than last Monday the honorable Assemblyman from Greene County and two compatriots absented themselves from the Assembly, and were not brought back into the Tammany fold until they had received \$5,000 per head

as an acknowledgement of their fidelity. Mr. ucck of Tammany unless he should be permitted to set it on the outlet of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad, Doubtless he made a bad bargain. The horde of boys who to-day infest the Capitol in the hope of finding som thing to carry off, are a fit type of the Democratic majority. There are honest boys among them, but they are exceedingly hard to find. If Mr. Tweed could be persuaded to write his autobiography, America would have a book to which the rest of the world could not readily furnish a parallel. Until that time, much that goes on at Albany cannot be rightly appreciated,

Further investigation in the office of the Secretary of State shows that the table of bonds authorized by this Legislature to be issued for Tammany purposes, falls upward of half a million short of the true amount. Some ward of nair a mation short of the true amount. Some of the amounts had been increased by Mr. Tweed's com of the amounts had been increased by Mr. Tweed's com-mittees, and in other cases bills appropriating moneys out of the proceeds of the taxes had been changed so as to obtain the sums needed by the sale of bonds. Printed bills are the poorest possible authority for the details of Tammany legislation. Not until an act has been signed by the Governor, and put under lock and key in the office of the Secretary, can we be sure that it has assumed its deepest black. The following is the table as corrected

MONEYS AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED IN 1871 BY SALES OF For investment in Viaduct Railway stock \$5,000,000 For park improvements.
For dock improvements (yearly, act of 1870)...
For water-pipes, water-meters, &c. For water-pipes, water-meters, &c.
For increasing water supply (yearly)
For completion of Court-House in City Hall Park.
For Fire Alarm Telegraph.
For Parade Ground above Fifty-minth-st.
For completion of Court-House, IXth Jud. Dist.
For completion of Court-House, Hild Jud. Dist.
For Sheriff O'Brien's claim (estimated).
For repairing severs (yearly).
For care of persons have contagious diseases.
For new bell-tower, Hild Judiciai District.

Total

Governor has still some 200 bills in his hands, and, very of the above appropriations is embraced in a separate bill, except the new Court-House appropriation and

Sheriff O'Brien's claims, which are tacked on to the Two

It will probably take Mr. Tweed more years to plete the new Court-House than there are flagers on both his hands. The Court-House first began to be "completed" in 1867. Chapter 806, section 1, of the laws of 1807, appropriated \$500,000 to be raised by taxation "fo the completion of the new Court-House." Chapter 854, section 1, of the laws of 1868, contains this clause: "For the completion, fitting up, There furnishing of the new Court-House in said county, now near completion, the Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to raise the necessary money, not exceeding \$800,000, on the stock of the said county, payable within 20 years, in five annual installments, &c." Chapter 875, section 4 of the laws of 1869 repeats the same exquisitely humorous story, except that the sum granted is \$600,000. The laws of 1870 give \$000,000, as stated yesterday, and this year Mr. Tweed gives himself the \$750,000 included in the table. These sums foot up \$3,550,000 for the "completion" of that old Court-House. It is devoutly to be wished that the Viaduct Railway may prove easier to complete, or harder to commence, than the interminable job in the

City Hall Park. The charity bill, the supply bill, the canal repair bills, and other measures passed during the last few days of the session are not yet accessible. Even if they were it would be impossible to say what they indicated without some definite knowledge of what has been reserved for incorporation in future deficiency bills. "Going it blind" may be the surest way to keep the road to economy; if so, the Democrats of the late Legislature will surpass all the statesmen America has yet known.

THE KU-KLUX.

MORE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES-A MAN AND WIFE ASSASSINATED AND THEIR DAUGHTER WOUNDED-REPUBLICANS FORCED TO RE-NOUNCE THEIR PRINCIPLES PUBLICLY.

Washington, April 23 .- Another report of a Ku-Klax outrage has just been received here from South Carolina. On Sunday night last a party of disguised men rude to the house of Mr. Robert Melton, an elderly Union man of Southern birth, living on his little farm near Old Store, Chesterfield County, and called for him to come out. When he appeared at the door accompanied by his wife and daughter, all three were immediately shot. The wife was instantly killed, and Mr. Melton was fatally and his daughter dangerously wounded. Mr. Melton was a collector of delinquent taxes. The gentieman reporting this murder adds;

"This foul work must be stopped. Our eyes are now turned for ald to the General Government. If this falls us, we will exact a fearful retribution for every one of at these outrages. Ged forbid that the great majority of Re-publicans in this State shall be driven to rise in their might and take the law into their own hands."

A letter precived to doe at True Teneral December 1.

A letter received to-day at THE TRIBUNE Bureau here incloses an extract from a paper printed in one of the upper counties of South Carolina, describing the recantation of Republicanism, from the Conrt-House steps by an old and respectably appearing man. The writer, who, in company with a United States army officer whom he names, had an interview with the old man, who showed them his scarred back and assured them that, on his knees and under the lash, he was told that unless he made the recantation on the next sale day he would be killed on sale day night. The writer adds that the man was 69 years old, and has been for 63 years a member in good standing of the M. E. Church. He had two sons killed in the Confederate army and another disabled for life. The letter contains the names of the persons alluded to, but the author says that were these given the report might be traced to him, and he would then be the next victim. These forced renunciations of Republicanism have become very common of late in the northern coun tles of South Carolina.

DISASTERS TO THE FISHING FLEET.

PROBABLE LOSS OF FOUR MORE VESSELS WITH FORTY MEN-SIX VESSELS AND SIXTY-THREE LIVES LOST DURING THE SEASON.

Boston, April 22.-Four fishing schooners belonging to Gioucester, Mass., were probably lost, with gal bands, in the severe gale of the 2d inst. on the La drs. The missing vessels are the A. F. Lindberg, with eleven then; the Seaman's Pride, with ten men; the eleved men; the Seaman's Fride, with ten men; the William s unjuy, with nine men, and the B. H. Hough, with ten men. Gloueester is in mourning over the probable date of the 10th log schooners. Two fishing viscols from the same plan 3 wave lost in February, which, added to the presumed districts of April, give a total of six vessels and 63 lives loss the present season. The last scarges were mostly resident of Gloucester, and many of them leave families.

A TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. WASHINGTON, April 22 .- This morning a man named Patrick McGinnis, who says he is from Pawtucket, R. L. appeared at the office of Chief of the Police, and applied for a force of police strong enough to place him in plied for a force of police strong enough to piace him in
the White House, which he claims as his office, he having
been elected President of the United States by the people, and that it is all a humbug about Grant's election.
He had previously applied to a lawyer near the police
headquarters to prosecute his claim for the office of President before the Supreme Court of the United States.
He says he has made a formal demand upon the President to vacate his soat. Transportation was obtained for
him to Philadelphia, on his way home to Rhodo Island.

EXPLOSION AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL-FOUR MEN KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22 .- An explosion took place at the east end of the Hoosao Tunnel yesterday afternoon, instantly killing Mr. John S. Mason, Superintendent; Fred Roberts, blaster; Thos. Raycraft, machine runner, and Wi Dunn, miner. Mr. John
Churchill, carpenter, was severely injured, having his
leg broken. The charges were all ready for explosion,
wire connected, &c., and the men were standing under
the holes which were in the roof, when electricity from
a thunder shower which was in progress at the time
exploded the charges, with the result stated.

DEATH OF STATE SENATOR HARPENDING.

ALBANY, April 23 .- Senator Harpending of the XXVIth District, died at Congress Hall this morning at 1 o'clock, The remains will be taken to Dundee, Yates County, to-night, where the funeral will take place next Tuesday at 20 clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Starkey Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, for those attending the funeral from abroad. Funeral services were held at Congress Hall this evening, prior to the removal of the remains.

PERSONALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

.Menotti Garibaldi is about to leave London for Brigham Young left Salt Lake City, on Friday,Col. William Johnson of Rockford, Ill., died at St. Paul, Minn., on Friday.

... The Princess Louise and her husband, theCommander Dalton Hoxtun is ordered to navi-sation duty at the New-York Navy-Yapi.

....The President has recognized Frederico Granada as Vice-Consul of Spain at New-York. ... The Rev. W. P. Dillingham, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives in 1005, died at Sidney, Mo., on Satur-

day. ... The Presbytery of Westchester was in session during the past week at Stamford, Conn. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. D. W. Lathrop of New-Haren. Rev. Wilson Phranet of Sing Sing was elected Moderator, and Rev. Messra. Gregory, Freeman and McCourtey appointed Delegates to the General Assembly, together with Elders S. G. Howe of Sing Sing, Clark of Stamford and Edward Walls of Pagis ville.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The bark Lillie N., from Charleston for Green-wich, has arrived at Antigus, leaking, and with loss of raisler. ... Charles Green, the Sheriff of Pacific County, Washington Tegrifor, while collections.

....Five children were poisoned at Covington, Ky., Saturday, by eating "pole root." It is thought ther will recover. ... Daniel Mechan walked off a steamboat at Rendout, Saurday night, and was drowned. His body was recovered

... Deputy Marshal Bates of Covington, Ky., shot A stage was attacked by Apache Indians on the 16th inst, 65 miles east of Tueson, Arisons, the driver, Mark Robbins, formerly of lowa, being killed and borribly mulliated. The stage was burned and the mail destroyed.

H. Vignon, a prominent sheep-raiser of Los .H. Vignon, a prominent sheep-raiser of Los so Conty, Cal., in an alterestion, resterday, with one of his so, was shed dead. The marderer immediately leaped on a horse rs, was shed dead.

On Saturday, a fire occurred in Farmington, about 65 miles from Wheeling, W. Va., on the Haltimare and Ohio Railroad, about 65 miles from Wheeling, W. Va., on the Haltimare and Ohio Railroad, which destroyed 13 dwellings and the railroad station. The fire was caused by some drunken men playing cards in a caryenter's shop and dramound a catalle among the shavings. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SAN JUAN.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION. A SUBJECT REFORE THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION "TS DETERMINATION EVADED IN 1818—
"54-49 OR FIGHT"—THE COMPROMISE ON
THE 49TH PARALLEL—SAN JUAN OCCUPATION
BY THE BRITISH—HARNEY'S "SEIZURE"—
REVERDY JOHNSON'S CONVENTION.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., April 23.—The oldest and for many years the only matter in dispute between the United States and Great Britain was the North-West ern Boundary question, involving at first the jurisdiction of a great extent of country lying between the Bocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia Biver and latitude 540 40 porth the whole of what is now Washington Territory and the greater portion of British Columbia), and more recently the possession of a group of Islands in the Gulf of Georgia the most important of which, San Juan, is only 19 miles long and seven wide. It is now semi-officially announced that the Joint High Commission, after a most stormy debate on this subject, have agreed upon a basis for its settlement-probably arbitration by a friendly power-and, as this matter, which now very little understood even among a majority of the Senators who are to consider the protocol of the Commis sion, a review of the whole question with a history of former negotiations cannot fail to be of much general interest.
THE JOINT OCCUPATION TREATY OF 1818.

The misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the North-Western boundary, is more than half a century old, though the discussion did not assume its present form until after the ratification of the treaty of 1846, which, on account of an ignorance of the physical geography of the country through which the line was to be extended, was indefinite in some of its terms, and was, therefore, differently interpreted by the Commissioners sent by the two national establish the boundary. Previous to this treaty the ter-ritory west of the Rocky Mountains and north of Mexico was nominally held as neutral ground, un-der what was known as the joint occupation treaty of 1818 which was to continue ten years, but was renewed in 1828 to remain in ferce until either nation cording to Benton, "the most insidious and peralclous o all agreements, being so easy to be adopted and so hard to be got rid of." For the country was so remote that no American settlements were made in it, and the British, through the power of the Hudson Bay Company, really held the exclusive control. The folly of this policy was well illustrated during the administration of President Tyler when the tide of emigration turned toward the Pacific coast, and he recommended withholding the pub lie land in what, was then known as Oregon from the settlers until the two Governments had agreed upon a title, a contingency which, according to one of his own messages—that with which he transmitted to the Senate the treaty of 1842-was too remote to be counted upon within any given period.

But even the obstacles which the Government threw in the way, added to the dangers and hardships of the six months' journey across the Plains and over the Rocky Mountains, could not stop the bardy Western ploneers, and in 1842-3 at least 5,000 of them settled on the Pacific coast, and, to protect them in their rights, early in the latter year Mr. Linn, a Senator from Mis-souri, introduced a bill for the purpose of establishing a Preemption law for the Territory, carefully wording it so that no British claims should be interfered with. This led to a long debate of the whole question, and, in a speech favoring the bill, Mr Benton protested against the persistent attempts of the British to fix the boundary between the two countries at the north bank of the Columbia, with equal rights of navigation in the river and to the harbor at its mouth. "They had openly proposed it in negotiation," he says;
"they had even gone so far as to tell our Commissioners
of 1818, that no treaty of boundaries could be made unless that river became the line, and its waters and the harbor at the mouth made common to both rations. This cherished blea of dividing by the River had pervaded every British negotiation since 1818. It was no secret the British begged it; we refused it. Lord Ashburton there is reason to know, brought out the same proposition" (in the negotiations of 1842). The reason that the North-Western boundary que wion was not settled then at the Columbia Piver, was that the two Missouri Senaters, being sounded on the subject, repelled the sa tion with an earnestness that put an end to it. If they had yielded, Benton says, the Valley of the Columbia would have been divided. The bill possed the Senate, but falled in the House; its moral effect, however, was

such as to foster the American colony at the mouth of the Columbia, and Oregon was sayed to the United States.

THE TREATY OF 1866

In 1844 an attempt was made in the Senate to pass a resolution advising the Government to give the netice to terminate the joint occupation of the North-Western Territory, but the commercial interests of the country became seriously alarmed and saw in the delivery of the notice a disastrous depression in our foreign trade, and so it was defeated. In the same year, however, negotia tions were commenced for a final settlement of the Oregon boundary, but the death of Mr. Upshur. Secretary of State, who was killed by the explosion of a cannon, interrupted them for six mouths. When they were renewed, Mr. Cathoun, who bad succeeded Mr. Upshur and Mr. Parkenham, the representative of Great Britain, met seven times, but were unable to agree. Mr. Calhoun bluntly proposed at once, as his ultimatum, the continuation of the 49th parallel as the boundary line to the Pacific Ocean. This Mr. Parkenham declined, but offered to continue it to the Columbia River, a distance of 300 miles, and then follow this river to the ocean. After four months, Mr. Parkenham, seeing that no under standing was possible, proposed an arbitration, but this Mr. Calhoun also refused. At the time Mr. Calhoun made his 49th parallel proposition, his party was prosecuting a Presidential canvass in which the rollying cry was "54 to or fight," meaning that all of the north-western terriory as far north as latitude 540 to belonged to the United States, and that we would hold it even at the apense of a war with England. Mr. Calhoun, thereis re. showed considerable independence, for had his offer been known it would have brought down upon him the indignation of his party, and, on account of this politics pressure behind him he could not, if he would, yield anything below the 49th parallel. Mr. Pelk was elected and, in his inaugural address, March 4, 1845, said that our title to the whole of Oregon (meaning up to 54 40) was clear and indisputable, and added that he meant to maintain that title. This declaration roused the war spirit in Great Britain, and it continued to increase until, in July, 1846, to avoid a war which the Democratic party had invited, Mr. Buchanan, then ecretary of State, was obliged to resume the negotiation at the point where Calhoun had left it; and again proposed the line of 49° to the occan. This was once more refused. The offer becoming known, ratsod a storm in the Democratic party which caused it to be withdrawn, and the question went into Congress, a long withdrawn, and the question went into Congress, a long and bitter debate arising on a recommendation in the President's Message that the notice which was to abre-gate the joint occupation of the country be at once given. During this debate, several prominent Democrats dercely attacked the President for his supposed retreet from the "54-40" demand. It may be well to remark here that this supposed "54—40" claim was based on a convention concluded with Russia in 1824, and the assumption that the parallel of 54° 40' from the sea to the Rocky Mountains had been established as the dividing inne-between the United States and Russia. No such line was, however, ever established, and so far as it was proposed and discussed it was only as a northern Brit sh

line and not as a northern American one.

The withdrawal of the 49° offer by the United States caused much disappointment in England, and so great was the desire to have this vexed question amicably settled, that the British authorities made a fair and open offer to accept what Mr. Buchanan had before offered. After much consultation, Mr. Polk asked the advice of the Senate, and the Whigs, uniting with the more moderate of the Democrats, carried the following resolu-

"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators concurring),
That the President of the United States be and he is
hereby advised to accept the proposal of the British
Government, accompanying his message to the Senate,
dated 10th June, 1846, for a Convention to settle boundaries, &c., between the United States and Great Britain
west of the Bocky or Stony Mountains." tion by a vote of 38 to 12:

In accordance with this resolution, a treaty was negotiated and ratified. By the provisions of this treaty, the forty-ninth parallel was to be the boundary-line between the two countries from the great lakes to the Pacific Ocean. But as this would cross Vancouver's Island and place within the jurisdiction of the United States the